

Rain Tonight and Monday;  
Continued Cool.

NUMBER 6678.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1910.

Sunday Evening  
EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT.

## MASKED MEN ROB EVERY PASSENGER IN TEN COACHES

Express Car Rifled and Es-  
cape Made on Detach-  
ed Engine.

## YACHT IN WAITING TAKES MEN TO SEA

Overland Express, on Southern  
Pacific, Victim of Three  
Bandits.

BENECIA, Cal., April 17.—Three masked men held up Overland train No. 10 on the Southern Pacific, between Benecia and Goodyear early this morning, robbed the express car and every passenger on the train of ten coaches, detached the engine, made their escape on it to Sprigg, where they left the engine and made their way aboard a steam launch, escaping in the darkness on Suisun bay.

The robbed train was left stalled on the track near Goodyear, while the passengers, many of whom had been held up while they lay in their berths, dressed themselves and made their way to this city and Goodyear.

The hold up of the train was one of the most successful in all the annals of train robbery. It was only by their quiet acquiescence to the demands of the robbers that some of the passengers and the train crew escaped with their lives. All three men were heavily armed and threatened to kill the first man or woman on the train who offered resistance.

Posses Search Land and Water.  
As soon as the first news of the holdup reached Benecia, which was within fifteen minutes after it had been carried out, telegraph orders were sent up and down the line. Within half an hour half a dozen armed posses were in pursuit of the daring highwaymen.

The posses were divided in automobiles and launches. The automobiles were sent skirting around Suisun Bay while the launches with searchlights scoured the bay itself.

From the manner in which the holdup was carried out there is no doubt that it had been carefully planned.

The Overland was traveling fast on its way to Benecia, when it was flagged with a flaring light in the middle of the track. As soon as it came to a standstill one of the masked men leaped onto the cab and covered the engineer and fireman with a revolver, telling them he would shoot if they made a move.

All Passengers Robbed.

Before any one on the train had realized what was happening, the other two men made their way aboard the first coach, the door of which had been opened by a conductor. Backing the conductor into the smoking room of the car and ordering him to keep quiet, the men made their way through the car. With the utmost coolness they held up in turn each of the drowsy passengers in the car. Then going out the back door they looted it behind them, making the passengers prisoners in the car.

This same procedure was carried out on every passenger coach on the train. In the Pullmans many of the passengers were asleep in their berths oblivious of the holdup. They were shaken awake by the masked intruders, who paid no attention to sex or age and ordered everyone to turn over valuables and make no outcry. Before the robbers had got through two or three cars the screams of panic-stricken women resounded through the train.

No Chance to Resist.

So quickly and thoroughly did the men carry out their work that they had accomplished their purpose and left the train before anyone had a chance to offer assistance. As soon as they had completed the robbery of the passengers the men broke their way into the mail and baggage cars and rifled them.

This done, the two who had been engaged in the active part of the holdup ran to the front part of the train where the third man was still standing, guarding Engineer Marsh and Fireman Tait. They then drove through the engine and fireman from the cab, uncoupled the engine and ran it at full speed in the direction of Sprigg, stopping near a hunting lodge at the edge of the bay.

The launch, evidently in readiness, furnished the final means of escape on the bay.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The southern portion of Saturday's disturbance has practically disappeared. Rain has extended into the middle Atlantic States. Still falling in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.  
Rain tonight and probably Monday;  
continued cool.

## TEMPERATURES.

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| 8 a. m.  | 47 |
| 9 a. m.  | 48 |
| 10 a. m. | 48 |
| 11 a. m. | 50 |
| 12 m.    | 52 |
| 1 p. m.  | 53 |
| 2 p. m.  | 56 |
| 3 p. m.  | 56 |

## SUN TABLE.

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Sun rises | 5:21 |
| Sun sets  | 6:49 |

## TIDE TABLE.

|  |
|--|
| Today—High tide, 2:30 a. m. and 2:47 p. m. Low tide, 8:32 a. m. and 9:38 p. m.     |
| Tomorrow—High tide, 3:27 a. m. and 3:53 p. m. Low tide, 9:38 a. m. and 10:39 p. m. |

CONVENTION OF THE WATER.  
HARPER'S PERRY, W. Va., April 17.—Both rivers clear this morning.

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## ROOSEVELT LUNCHES WITH COUNT APPONYI

Former Premier of Hungary  
Gives Traveler a Most  
Cordial Welcome.

VIENNA, April 17.—Many of his American friends and other friends here have made while here were at the railroad station today, when Colonel Roosevelt left for Budapest, where a great reception awaits him.

His two days' stay here, crowded with social events, including a visit from the papal nuncio, made him the most talked of man in the city. He broke his journey by stopping at Poseny to lunch with Count Apponyi, ex-premier of Hungary, who, with an automobile, met him at an intermediate station.

The count, who is a man of huge bulk, welcomed Colonel Roosevelt enthusiastically.

They entered the automobile and were driven to the station, where Colonel Roosevelt took the train for Budapest.

## Vienna's Hearty Welcome.

VIENNA, April 17.—Vienna has seldom shown such interest in a foreigner as that manifested in the personality of Colonel Roosevelt up to the moment of his departure this morning. The demonstration by the public yesterday when he was on his way to the sportsmen's exposition, the call on him by Monsignor Pignatelli, papal nuncio, and the honors shown him by the Emperor, were features of his visit here.

Vienna does not often grow excited over the appearance of famous people, even of kings and queens, and crowds seldom turn out to honor such visitors, or to satisfy their curiosity. But yesterday Colonel Roosevelt was cheered when he passed through the streets, while a crowd of several thousand people stood for hours in front of the exposition buildings, awaiting his arrival.

The throng gave him a mighty welcome when he appeared with Prince Von Furstenberg, following him, and tendered him by Ambassador Kereks. At this reception the papal nuncio was present, and had the opportunity for half an hour's conversation with Colonel Roosevelt, following which he left cards at the colonel's hotel.

## Vatican Incident Discussed.

That the distinguished visitor and the diplomatic representative of the Pope discussed the Vatican incident is very probable, but neither would say a word as to their conversation. It is generally recognized, however, that the important point is not what they said, but that the nuncio called on him. That indicates the desire of Rome to close the Vatican incident, if not entirely to forget it.

While none of the diplomats here is inclined to think that the call was made in the initiative of the Vatican, still the impression is strong that it must have been with the sanction of the Vatican. In the evening Colonel Roosevelt and Kereks were guests of the Emperor at dinner, being accorded practically royal honors. Following dinner the Americans occupied the imperial box at the opera, which was attended by a great throng. Roosevelt was accorded an ovation on his entrance.

## SEEKS TO FOLLOW DEPARTED HUSBAND

Mrs. Elizabeth Waller  
Gashes Her Throat  
With Razor.

Crazed with grief, Mrs. Elizabeth Waller sought solace in death by her own hand in her apartment, at 291 F street northwest this morning, rather than live longer without the husband who was buried two weeks ago, after a happy married life of more than a quarter of a century. She now lies dying at the Emergency Hospital, her life blood slowly ebbing through a great gash in her throat made by weakened trembling hands with a razor.

Mrs. Waller was sixty-seven years of age, and the mother of a grown son and daughter. Her husband and father died, two weeks ago, the first death in the family for years. The son and daughter were called upon to hide their own grief and exert all their efforts to comfort and console the mother, whose mind seemed affected by the blow fate had dealt, and who tried almost immediately to join her husband in death.

Her attempt to kill herself the first time was unsuccessful, and it was not until she had put aside the idea.

At a late hour this afternoon Mrs. Waller's condition was reported unchanged.

## ONLY KNOWN FRIENDS GET DRINKS IN GOTHAM TODAY

Saloonists Bar Out All Unknown Applicants and Keep  
a Close Lookout for the State Excise  
Officers.

NEW YORK, April 17.—For the first time in years, thirty New Yorkers had difficulty in getting a drink today.

Owners of cafes and saloons and their bartenders were not taking a chance of admitting only those of their patrons whom they knew. Strangers were barred at the hundreds of drinking places.

The police and the liquor men regarded today as the real test of the operation of the excise law under the new Gaylor ruling. The mayor has gone on record saying that the saloon question in this

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## Faction Leaders in Impending D. A. R. Struggle



MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, as president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be the central figure of the great continental congress of the Daughters, at which President Taft will deliver the address of welcome to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Donald McLean, the former president general of the Daughters, has arrived in Washington from New York, and is at the New Willard. She is a warm personal friend and ardent supporter of Mrs. Scott, the president general.

Mrs. William Cummins Story was the candidate for president general defeated at the last election by a narrow margin by Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Story is the choice of the anti-administrationists for the head of the organization.

Mrs. John W. Foster, wife of former Secretary of State under Harrison, has for a number of years taken an active part in the work of the Daughters of the Revolution. She is one of the honorary presidents general of the organization.

## CAREER IS ENDED FOR A. J. HALFORD

Editor of Congressional Directory Is Dead—Ill for  
Several Weeks.

After an illness of several weeks, A. J. Halford died at his residence, 2216 Twenty-second street, this morning. Mr. Halford was formerly one of the most prominent newspaper writers in Washington, but for the past few years he has been engaged in editing the Congressional Directory. The details of the funeral, which will be held on Tuesday, have not been arranged.

Mr. Halford was born in Hamilton, Ohio, August 13, 1851. He learned the printer's trade, and at the age of eighteen became legislative reporter for the Indianapolis News. He remained with that paper until he arose to the position of managing editor. In 1881 he came to Washington to accept the position of managing editor of the Washington Post.

Later he went to the Capitol for the Associated Press. He reported for the House for the Associated Press, the United Press, and subsequently reported for the House and the Supreme Court for the New York Sun. His specialty was Supreme Court work.

Twenty years ago Mr. Halford took up the work of editing the Congressional Directory. About three years ago he gave up active newspaper work on account of ill health. In 1877 Mr. Halford married Miss Deane, daughter of the Rev. O. S. Deane, a Presbyterian clergyman, who now lives in Passaic, N. J. Mrs. Halford and two sons and a daughter survive Mr. Halford. The sons are Lieut. Deane Halford, of the Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., now stationed at Alamo, and John Halford, of the Marine Corps, who is now in Washington. The daughter is Miss Ruth Halford, prominent in Washington social life.

No More Tea Parties.  
"We are done with giving tea parties and asking other women to them, in order that we may convert the people to woman's suffrage," asserted Miss Shaw, when asked what would be the future policy of the organization.

"We are now going to throw the full weight of our influence, and of the influence of thousands of men who sympathize with us, into defeating in elections the men who oppose the ballot for women. The politicians of this country have really never felt the weight of the influence which the woman suffragists of America can wield, but they are to feel it hereafter, for it will be directed at them."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, a woman who, it is said, "knows more politics than any politician in the country," when asked if she is in sympathy with the aggressive policy to be followed by suffragists of America, answered:

"I certainly am. The time has come for us to employ these aggressive methods. This we will do by entering politics. We have seen after twenty years discouraging experience that the legislatures of the States, and that Congress, have no intention of permitting a discussion of our cause on the floor. But they will be glad to give us their serious consideration when they learn that the women of America, even if they are not at them."

(Continued on Second Page.)



MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

## GIVE UP PINK TEAS TO WORK AT POLLS

Suffragists Forsake Drawing  
Room Methods for Ac-  
tive Politics.

By SELENE ARMSTRONG.

"We're jes a moanin' fer de franchise, an' we might er had it any time dese last forty years of we'd hed enough backbone to rise up an' fit one good fight fer it. We've ben a weepin' tears, and we oder ben a heavin' bricks."

These words, the homely philosophy of Dorothy Dix's old Miranda, it is agreed by those high in the councils of the woman's suffrage association of America, express the spirit of the national convention now in session here at the Arlington Hotel.

The policy of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association for the coming year, as outlined in the speeches of the delegates, is to be more aggressive than this country has ever seen. The day of the suffragist is over, say even the conservatives among them, and the suffragette has arrived. That she will enter the arena of American political life during the coming year, and will exert an ever increasing influence in the government, is declared by Miss Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman's Alliance; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Elitch, and others.

Will Work at Polls.  
Hereafter the woman suffragists of America will work at the polls at election time, as do their militant English sisters; will hold street meetings, such as have been held in Washington during this national convention, for the first time in the history of the woman's suffrage cause in America; will run their own candidates, and will hold their own meetings in the face of the opposition of every large city in the country.

"We will not break window panes and throw mud," they say, "but we will end by defeating the men who are against us. This militant spirit, which has made itself startlingly evident throughout the session of the convention, is declared by the challenge of America's suffragists to the politicians of the country."

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(Continued on Second Page.)



MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINS STORY.

## SOCIALIST VICTORY STIRS THE COUNTRY

Eyes of Nation Turned  
Questioningly on Outcome  
in Milwaukee.

By CHARLES J. BAYNE.

OVER the vaulted entrance to Milwaukee's imposing city hall the word "Welcome," stands ready, throughout the year, for the hospitable city to add below the name of any organization or body of visitors who may assemble here. On Tuesday, April 19, just two weeks after the upheaval which made it possible, this adaptable device will welcome within the city hall itself the first Socialist administration ever placed in power by an American city. In years past Brooklyn and Haverhill, in Massachusetts, have chosen Socialist mayors, but in each case the chief executive stood helpless and alone in a hostile council.

## LIGHTNING KILLS FOUR BALLOONISTS

Wrecked Car and Occu-  
pants' Bodies Found Near  
Bitterfeld, Germany.

BERLIN, April 17.—The torn gas bag of the balloon Delitzsch, which ascended yesterday near Bitterfeld, was found this afternoon near the village of Reichensachsen.

The balloon was struck by lightning at a great height and the four occupants of the car killed in midair. The bodies, including that of Herr Luft, a merchant of Bitterfeld, were found near the wrecked car.

## MUST BUILD FIRE TO PAY.

DAYTON, Wash., April 17.—Mrs. Harry Ridgley, wife of the city clerk, lost an election bet she made with her husband and as a result must for twenty mornings arise and kindle the fires, while Mr. Ridgley slumbers in bed.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## SPEAKER CANNON FLAYED FROM CHURCH PULPIT

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts Declares the Speaker and the  
House Prevent All Sabbath Reform Legisla-  
tion for the District.

Alleging that the House Committee on the protection of the Sabbath or the promotion of temperance has any chance to pass the House, not even for the nation's capital, until the Speaker himself has passed on it, the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent and treasurer of the International Reform Bureau, delivered a philippic today in the Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church against Speaker Cannon, while arguing against the legalizing of Sunday baseball and the impeding of the Sabbath by failure to enforce the laws.

"Speaking only for myself," said the Rev. Mr. Crafts, "I wish to protest against one aspect of so-called 'Cannonism' that the press has generally overlooked, namely that the Speaker has so constituted the committee that have to do with the morals, that Congressmen

themselves generally admit that no law for the protection of the Sabbath or the promotion of temperance has any chance to pass the House, not even for the nation's capital, until the Speaker himself has passed on it.

"Since 1883, twenty long years, the Christian citizens and workmen of this city have asked every Congress to stop needless Sunday traffic and toll and now, when a law below the average of the Sunday laws of the States has passed the Senate, the House committee holds it up. And they themselves should be held to account if it fails."

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## MRS. SCOTT ISSUES ATTORNEY'S OPINION IN D. A. R. DISPUTE

President General Breaks  
Persistent Silence Regard-  
ing Clerk's Dismissal.

## SUPPORTS POSITION OF ADMINISTRATION

In Constitutional Discussion, A. S.  
Worthington Points Out Clauses  
Said to Confer Authority.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has at last broken the persistent silence maintained by her in regard to her dismissal of Miss Agnes Gerald from the position of clerk at Continental Memorial Hall.

Mrs. Scott, since the dismissal of Miss Gerald occurred, has been under steady fire from the anti-administrationists, but has refused to discuss the matter either with personal friends or with any representatives of the press.

Today she makes public a letter written her by her attorney, A. S. Worthington, in which he explains what he considers the constitutional right of the president general to dismiss a clerk without the sanction of the national board of the Daughters of the Revolution.

## Upholding Constitution.

On the other hand, L. Cabell Williamson, attorney for Miss Gerald, assures his client that she has the advantage of being on the right side of the law. The anti-administrationists claim that it is not Mrs. Scott whom they oppose, but the unconstitutionality of her act in dismissing Miss Gerald.

The matter, notwithstanding the fact that on yesterday the national board sustained the action of the president general in dismissing Miss Gerald, and censured an open letter against the administration policies written by Miss Mary R. Wilcox, recording secretary general, will be the thrilling issue of the national congress of the Daughters, which meets tomorrow morning at Continental Memorial Hall.

If the congress sustains the action of the president general in dismissing Miss Gerald, L. Cabell Williamson, attorney for the latter, will take the case into the civil courts.

## Letter to Mrs. Scott.

The letter written by Mr. Worthington to Mrs. Scott is as follows:

"April 14, 1910.  
"Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general, N. S. D. A. R.  
"Dear Madam: In reply to your inquiry for my opinion as to whether you, as president general, had the legal authority on March 13, 1910, to dismiss Miss Agnes Gerald from her position as a clerk employed in copying Continental Hall records, I submit the following:

"You have handed me a printed copy of the constitution and by-laws of the organization, which I have read, to which is appended a copy of the act of Congress of February 20, 1896, incorporating the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I have also received from you a report from the official stenographer to the national board, showing the result of an examination by her of the official minutes of the national board subsequent to January 1, 1909 (the date of the present statute book).

"When you first consulted me about this matter, I was under the impression that you were asking me to advise you as to whether you had the legal authority to dismiss Miss Gerald, or whether you should be dismissed only by the national congress, and referred in support of his opinion to article 15, of the by-laws of the organization.

"Shortly after you consulted me on this subject I wrote to Mr. Williamson, inquiring whether in the advice which he had given his client he had relied upon anything except this article XVI. In his reply, dated March 3, 1910, he says that in addition to that article he was relying 'on all the laws of the organization and especially on the fact that under those laws the president general has no power to appoint clerks or place them on the permanent payroll.'"

## Williamson Replies.

"Recently I have received a copy of a printed circular dated March 13, 1910, signed 'Mary R. Wilcox, recording secretary general, N. S. D. A. R.,' in which the writer claims that you, as president general, had no right to dismiss Miss Gerald and refers in support of that contention to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, articles III and XVI of the national society, D. A. R., and verse 2 of chapter 1 of the Book of Zechariah of the Holy Bible.

"After giving careful examination and due consideration to the Declaration of Independence of the United States and the whole of chapter VII of the Book of Zechariah, I have been unable to find in them anything which in my judgment throws any light upon the question whether you, as president general of the national society, have the power to remove a clerk employed by the society. Neither do I find anything directly bearing upon the question the charter of your organization, Article XVI of your by-laws, upon which Mr. Williamson and Miss Wilcox both lay so much stress, plainly refers only to members as such and not to employees.

## Reaches Conclusion.

"I find nothing in the constitution or by-laws or in the proceedings of the national board since January, 1902, as shown by the examination thereof made by the official stenographer, which directly bears upon this question. I do find, however, in the constitution and by-laws, paragraphs which indirectly throw light on this subject, and sufficient light, in my opinion, to enable a satisfac-

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